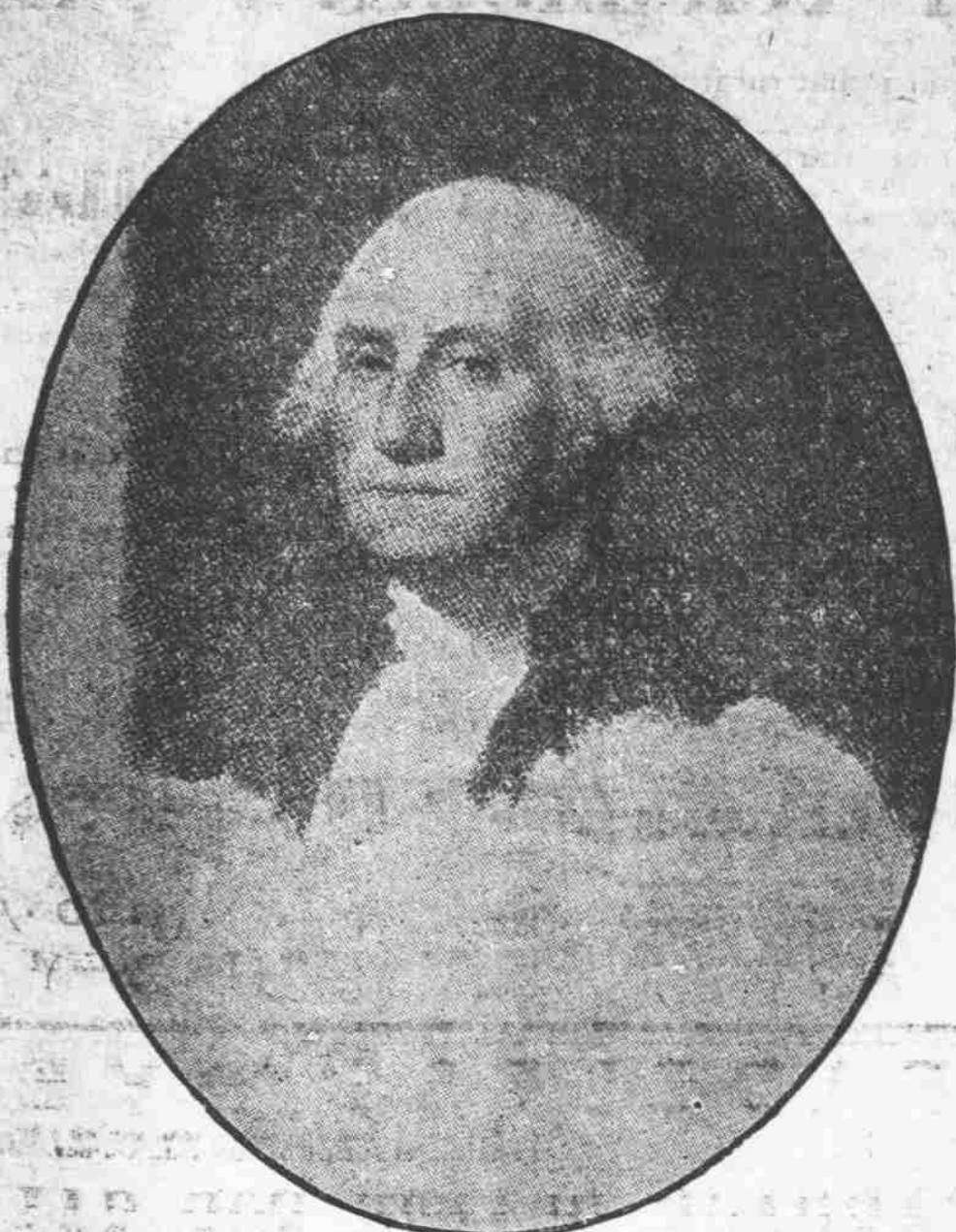


THE "ATHENEUM HEAD," 1796.



The unfinished bust made by Gilbert Stuart at Washington's own request. It is the world's accepted portrait. Stuart explained that the constrained appearance of his subject's mouth was due to a new set of false teeth which Washington was using. The original is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.—From the Booklover's Magazine.

JAUNT TO A HISTORIC SHRINE: ROCKY HILL...

"**E**UNT ELLIE," said Dick Graham, looking up from his history lesson, "where is Rocky Hill?" "There are several Rocky Hills," replied Aunt Ellie, smiling. "I think a lad by the name of Richard, commonly called Dick, Graham, discovered one last week, by the look of his stockings," and she held up a pair of Dick's hose, or what was left of them, for they were mostly holes.

"Oh, I guess that happened when we tried to coast down hill after the last snow storm," said Dick.

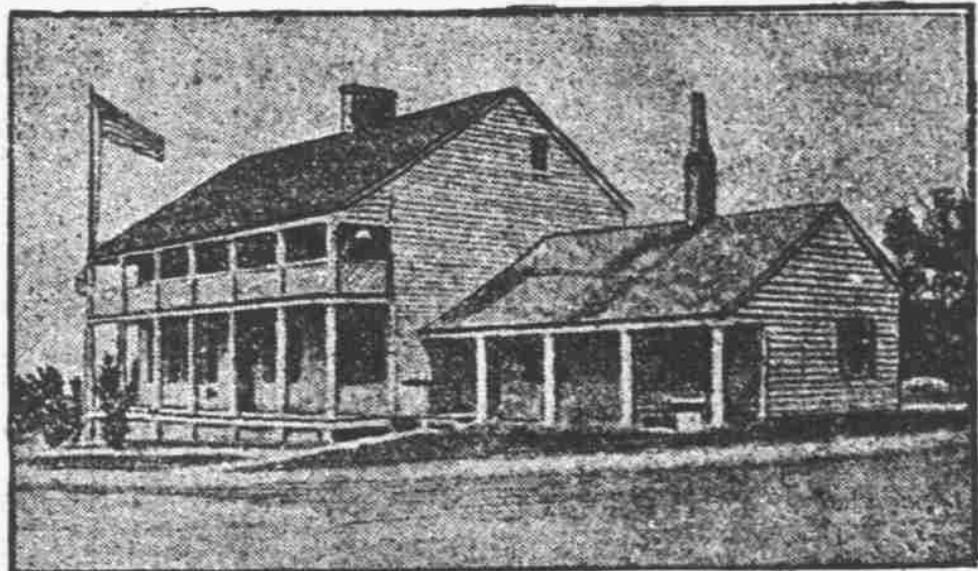
"If it is United States history you want for your Rocky Hill, I can easily tell you," Aunt Ellie declared. "For Rocky Hill, near our own Princeton, is famous as the place where General George Washington wrote his farewell address to the American Army, at the close of the struggle of the thirteen colonies with England. I should like to take you on a little jaunt to Rocky Hill some day. There is a quaint old house still standing there, cared for by loving and reverent hands, protected from the assaults of time and weather and kept as a shrine for those who love to seek out and visit the places which have played an active part in our country's history. And Rocky Hill has done all that."

"It was long after the great events of the war. Battles had been fought, some won, some lost. The red coats had been driven hither and yon, and two years before, down at Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis had laid down his arms, and surrendered to the American Army."

"All the beautiful country about Princeton was decked in its autumn coloring, trees in scarlet and gold, just as you'd find them next fall if you journey thither, and the autumn posies were ablaze in the fields and meadows. The real contest had been

and reasonable advice as to their conduct in resuming the character of private citizens.

"I couldn't do better than quote you a little of that address. 'Let it be known and remembered,' wrote Washington, 'that the reputation of the Federal Armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence, and let the consciousness of their achievements and fame still incite the men who composed them to honorable actions, under the persuasion that the private virtues of economy, prudence and industry will not be less amiable in civil life than the more splendid



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, ROCKY HILL, N. J.

qualities of valor, perseverance and enterprise when in the field."

"Economy, prudence and industry"—if all of our citizens would cultivate these qualities what a world of difference it would make to-day as it did in the early days of our country!

"Well, to get back to the old time house which sheltered Washington so hospitably. It stood for more than a century on Rocky Hill, until just ten years ago it was moved from the old foundations to new ones, half a mile distant. We are grateful indeed for all those famous old places that have been preserved through many years, but especially grateful are we for this fine old place at Rocky Hill, which saw the writing of the farewell address."—Newark Call.

The Words of Washington.
(Selected From the Speeches of George Washington.)

The battlefield should be the last resource of nations.

There is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, till changed

by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.

It is among the evils, and perhaps not the smallest, of democratical governments, that the people must feel before they can see. When this happens, they are aroused to action; hence it is that those kinds of government are so slow.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, and cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct, and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous, and the novel example of a people always guided by unexcelled justice and benevolence.

Fully apprised of the influence which sound learning has on religion and manners, on government, liberty and law, I shall only lament my want of abilities to make it still more extensive.

Lentily will operate with greater force, in some instances, than rigor; it is, therefore, my first wish to have my whole conduct distinguished by it.

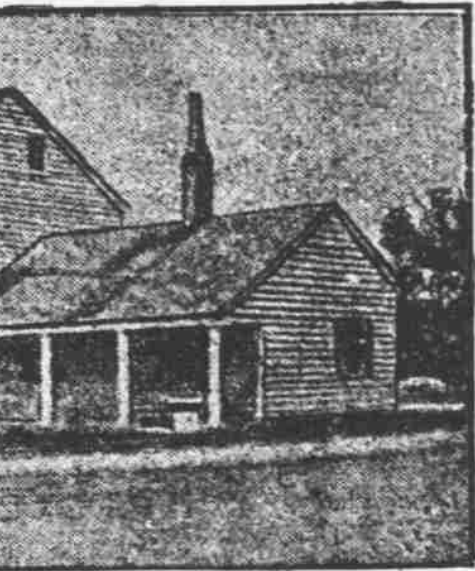
I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State; let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you in the most solemn manner against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

Religion is as necessary to reason as reason is to religion; one cannot exist without the other; a reasoning being would lose his reason in attempting to account for the great phenomena of nature had he not a supreme being to refer to, and well has it been said that if there had no God mankind would have been obliged to imagine one.

Retaliation is certainly just, and sometimes necessary, even where attended with the severest penalties; but when the evils which may be and must result from it exceed those intended to be redressed, prudence and policy require that it should be avoided.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert those pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, ROCKY HILL, N. J.

and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it privately be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

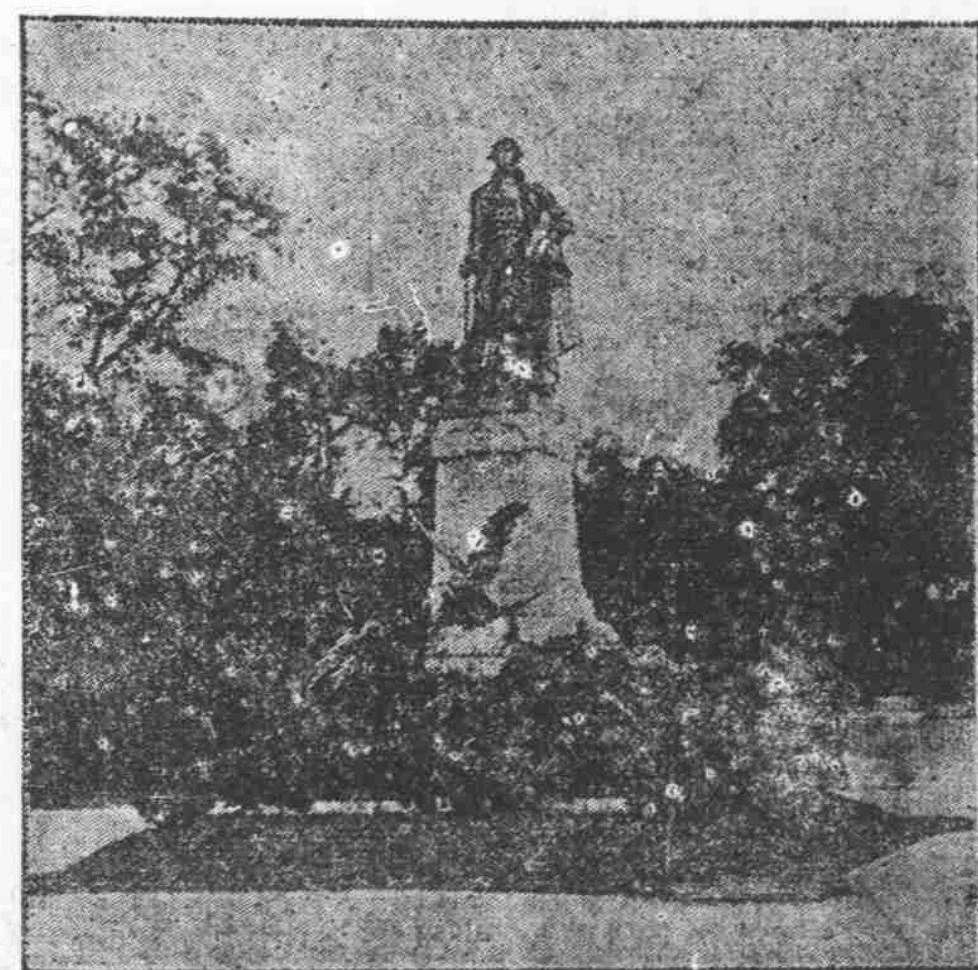
THAT CHERRY TREE AFFAIR.



G. Washington—"Whew! I hate to tackle this job, but I've got to break into the history books somehow."

Growers of the cocoa bean in South and Central America are planning a trust to control the price of cocoa.

Washington Honored in Hungary's Capital.



This statue of Washington, erected through the contributions of residents of the United States of Hungarian birth, was unveiled September 16. It was a testimonial of appreciation of the welcome extended to Kosuth by Americans in 1851. The idea took form at the dedication of the monument to Kosuth in Cleveland some years ago.

THE HOLD-UP!



Week's cleverest cartoon, from the Atlanta Constitution.

Congress Will Make the Ceremonies Attending the Inauguration of President Taft and Vice-President Sherman Solemn and Dignified.

Washington, D. C.—The joint committee of the two houses of Congress purpose to make the ceremonies attending the actual inauguration of President Taft and Vice-President Sherman as solemn and dignified as possible. Joy and music and the spirit of festivity will mark the inaugural parade, and the scenes along the streets will be as brilliant as ever, but in the Capitol and on the inaugural stand erected on its east front solemnity and dignity will dominate. The details are already perfected, and every official, every employe understands the part he is to play.

The Senate will complete the work of the last session of the Sixtieth Congress about 10.30 a. m. on March 4, and will then take a recess so that the ceremony may be set for the important act in the great drama of the Republic so soon to take place. Shortly before noon the Vice-President will call the Senate to order. The Secretary of the Senate will announce the arrival of the Speaker and the House of Representatives, and they will file into the Senate Chamber and take the places assigned to them. Next in order will come the Supreme Court of the United States, headed by Chief Justice Fuller, and then the ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary of the foreign nations. Following the heads of the diplomatic corps will come the heads of the executive departments, who will take their places immediately back of the seats assigned to the chief figures in the drama.

Following the Cabinet the Vice-President-elect will be formally announced, and will enter, accompanied by his escort, Senator Frye, present pro tempore of the Senate, and Representative Young. "The President-elect" will be the next announcement, and William H. Taft, accompanied by Senators Knox and Lodge, will enter. Finally, the President of the United States will enter alone. At each announcement the entire assemblage will rise and remain standing until the person so announced is seated.

When all the dignitaries have arrived, the Vice-President will deliver his valedictory and will then call to the rostrum James S. Sherman, to whom he will administer the oath of the Vice-President of the United States, after which he will declare the Senate adjourned without day. Having been sworn, Mr. Sherman will ascend the rostrum, and, taking the gavel, will call the Senate to order for the new session, and will ask that new members of the Senate come forward and take the oath. Presumably there will be sixteen new

faces in the Senate. Each new Senator, accompanied by his colleague, will step forward and take the oath. The entire assembly will then proceed to the inaugural stand.

The sergeants-at-arms of the Senate and the House will lead the state processions. This is an innovation, as heretofore it has been led by the marshals of the Supreme Court and of the District of Columbia. Those present in the Senate Chamber will fall into line in the same order in which they entered the Senate, and the entire company will march to the inaugural stand.

The troops gathered in front of the stand will present arms as the President and the President-elect appear at the main door of the Capitol, and when they have arrived at the front of the stand Chief Justice Fuller will step forward and administer to Mr. Taft the oath of office, following which the new President will deliver his inaugural address, which is understood to be unusually brief. From the stand the President will descend a flight of steps to his carriage and drive immediately to the White House, where he may snatch a brief luncheon before taking his place in the reviewing stand erected in front of the White House grounds, from which he will view the great parade in his honor.

The Vice-President and the members of the Senate will return from the inaugural stand to the Senate Chamber, where certain brief routine business will be transacted and adjournment taken.

Ex-President Roosevelt, on leaving the inaugural stand, will enter his carriage from another entrance to the Capitol, and, escorted by the New York Republican County Committee, will drive immediately to the Union Station, whence he will start for New York, accompanied by the members of his family.

There will be a slight change this year in the order of the progress of the President, the President-elect and the Vice-President and the Vice-President-elect to the Capitol. In view of the close relations of Senator Lodge to the President, he will ride in the carriage with the President and the President-elect, as chairman of the Committee on Arrangements is the personal escort of the Executive. The Vice-President will have as escort Senator Bacon and Representative Burke and Gaines, while the Vice-President-elect will be accompanied by Senator Frye, the president pro tempore of the Senate, and Representative Young. Heretofore only one Senator has accompanied the two chief figures in the ceremonies.

SHOOTING FROM A SOUNDLESS, SMOKELESS GUN

Hiram Maxim Shows the Noise Killer at Work—It Fits on the Muzzle of Any Gun and Breaks Down the Vibrations From the Explosion Until the Ear No Longer Recognizes Them as Noise

New York City.—Patents having been obtained on it in twenty-four countries, Hiram Percy Maxim gave a demonstration and explanation of his silencing device for rifles before a large number of representatives of newspapers and scientific publications. By the use of a soundbox target the inventor made a series of experiments by firing a variety of rifles, ranging in power from a .22 calibre up to the new Springfield .30 calibre military rifle. They fired both with and without the "silencer," and the spectators—or perhaps it might be better to say auditors—marvelled at the effect of the little device. It is said scientific tests show that ninety per cent of the noise of explosion is eliminated.

The tests were made in the offices of Redding, Greeley & Austin, counsel for Mr. Maxim, on the eighth floor of the Potter Building, in Park row, and it was cause for wonder among those present that the noise made by the explosion of the rifles without the "silencer" did not arouse the other tenants in the building.

The "silencer" is a metal tube about seven inches long and an inch and a quarter in diameter, which can be fastened quickly to the end of a rifle barrel which has been provided with a thread for that purpose. It is declared that the velocity of the bullet is not lessened in the least degree, as the gases have done all their work on the projectile before they reach the "silencer."

Only Sixteen, But Invents a

Duplex Receiver for Wireless. Plymouth, Mass.—Harold B. Doten, sixteen years old, who has been a student of wireless telegraphy for the last three years, and who has a small power sending station at his home, No. 7 South street, has succeeded in duplicating the receiving portion of his plant so that two operators can sit and "listen in" independently of each other, the detectors being in duplicate. This is done by a process of tuning, and makes it possible for two operators to work.

Among the Workers.

A New England district council of retail clerks' unions was formed at a convention of thirty-two of the unions.

A great victory is recorded in favor of industrial peace in England by the constitution of a conciliation board for iron foundries throughout Lancashire.

Minnesota railway men are particularly interested in the proposed semi-monthly payday bill and an employers' liability bill, and the union workmen the State order are also anxious to secure both.

31,000 New York Husbands

Have Deserted Wives. Albany, N. Y.—That 25,000 husbands in Manhattan and the Bronx and 6,000 in Brooklyn have been in the police court, charged with abandonment and non-support of their wives, is revealed in the preliminary report of the commission to inquire into the courts of inferior jurisdiction in cities of the first class, made public by Governor Hughes.

Halls of Congress.

The Senate Finance Committee has declared that it is not in favor of supporting President Roosevelt's trade agreement policies.

Congressional leaders have informed President Roosevelt that there is little chance of Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona at this session.

Philadelphia Congressmen expressed the belief that the Delaware River survey would receive ample recognition from Chairman Burton, of the Rivers and Harbors Committee.



Advertising Value of Roads.

Advertising has become one of the most important branches of business. It may be termed the dynamo of commerce. It gives publicity to what one has to sell and is intended to attract purchasers. From the newsboy who yells "Special extra" in the streets to the broker who offers "gilt edged" securities in the financial columns of the morning newspaper, every one attempting to do business advertises, with the possible exception of the farmer.

Municipal advertising is a recognized division of the profession, and there are bureaus which make a specialty of giving publicity to the advantages offered by this or that city in the way of business opportunity, health, culture, recreation, etc.; to induce people to their particular localities is one of the chief offices of boards of trade.

At a recent meeting of the White Mountain (N. H.) Board of Trade the question of good roads was discussed from several standpoints. Among other speakers was C. E. Farnsworth, advertising manager of the Boston and Maine Railroad, who took his specialty as the subject of his remarks and spoke of the benefits of advertising for a community or a section. Some of his suggestions are worthy of earnest consideration by the dwellers of country districts.

"I think you will all agree," said the speaker, "that the public do not go to the Adirondacks or the White Mountains because of the mere fact that the railroad operates to these points." Hotels, it was declared, are necessary to induce guests, while it is equally true that guests are essential to the support of hotels.

"It has now become a necessity to steadily create the desire among the public to travel, to see, to visit, to obtain recreation, rest and entertainment, which are all within the vacation idea, which is no longer a fad, but is firmly established as one of the necessities among all classes," Mr. Farnsworth asserted. The patrons and guests of hotels must not be confined, however, to piazzas and door yards when seeking recreation in the country.

The very best advertisement—especially in this motor age—that can be put forward to induce summer visitors or permanent residents is a system of good roads.—Good Roads Magazine.

Highway Fences

When time, labor and money have been expended upon the beds of country roads and highways there is the hope of compensation in the way of improvement.

If the farmer west of the Mississippi is blessed with a good road leading to and from his farm, why should not he pay some attention to the roadside? In most cases the roadside is the seedling ground of the noxious weeds with which he holds an annual combat in his fields.

There are instances where he has an excuse. A rank growth of weeds and briars may be more pleasing to look at than the fence they hide; but where land is worth \$50 or more per acre, he forfeits that excuse.

A good, well constructed fence along the highway will arouse a certain amount of pride which acts as an incentive to get busy with the scythe and ax and clean up.

Many county supervisors and members of Iowa Good Roads Association are advocating the building of a good highway fence—one which will be an effective guard against trespass, and add beauty to the landscape as the real solution of the clean roadside problem.—Good Roads Magazine.

... Kentucky First.

A recent investigation made by the Office of Public Roads shows that Kentucky now stands first among all the States in the total mileage of roads surfaced with stone, fourth in the total mileage of macadam roads, and eighth in the percentage of improved roads. The improved roads have been taken as those surfaced with stone, gravel and other materials more or less permanent. For the year 1904 Kentucky ranks sixteenth among the States in total expenditures, seventeenth in total expenditures, and, during that year, thirteen States appropriated money from their State treasuries to aid in the construction of roads, but Kentucky made no such appropriation. Statistics compiled for the same year show that Kentucky had 57,137 miles of public road, of which sixteen and six-tenths per cent, had been improved up to the close of that year, even though during the year 1904 a cash or property tax of \$1,161,194 and a labor tax valued at \$937,455, or a total of \$2,148,649 had been expended on its roads.—Good Roads Magazine.

Oyster Raised on a Bottle.

Captain Willard Thomson, vice-president of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company and the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway Company, has a peculiar freak in the way of an oyster and a whisky bottle. A medium sized oyster has grown into the mouth of the bottle, which is partly filled with water and mud. It was brought here from the Potomac River by Captain James Gourley, of the steamer Westmoreland, about three weeks ago. The oyster seems to be alive, and Captain Thomson believes it sucks the water from the inside of the bottle.—Baltimore Sun.

Changing an Order.

"Has your order been taken?" asked one of the waiters. "Yes," said Mr. Wellbrook, "fifteen minutes ago. If it isn't too late, though, I'd like to change it." "What change, sir?" "Yes, if you don't mind, I'll change it to an entree."—Chicago Tribune.

GRIP IS PREVALENT AGAIN. A prompt remedy is what every one is looking for. The efficiency of Peruna is so well known that its value as a grip remedy need not be questioned. The grip yields more quickly if taken in hand promptly. If you feel grippily get a bottle of Peruna at once. Delay is almost certain to aggravate your case.

For a free illustrated booklet entitled "The Truth About Peruna," address The Peruna Co., Columbus, Ohio. Mailed postpaid. Peruna is sold by your local druggist. Buy a bottle today.

A good name is a rich inheritance.

The Farmer Discovers the 'Phone. It is becoming apparent to the farmer that the telephone is not as expensive as he has hitherto believed, but a saving, perhaps of a life in illness, perhaps of help when flood or fire comes or something else.

The great benefits of a telephone to a farming community can hardly be exaggerated.

It is one of the greatest time savers ever invented.

Modern business methods would become antiquated without its use.

It enlivens social intercourse and makes neighbors of all elements friendship between families living miles apart.

A farmer with a 'phone does not have to go to the nearest market to find the price of various agricultural products. Neither is it necessary for him to blindly send his products to market only to find prices at a low level.

To the farmer's wife the 'phone is a friend that does not fail. The inconvenience of marketing and shopping is done away with. To her it is an all-round necessity as well as an aid to social enlightenment.

A great reputation is a great charge.

No harsher drug in Garfield's Tea, Nature's laxative—it is composed wholly of clean, sweet, health-giving herbs. For constipation, liver and kidney troubles.

Despair never sits in the soul of a brave man.

A good honest remedy for Rheumatism, Neuritis and Sore Throat is Fleming's Wizard Oil. Nothing will so quickly drive out all pain and inflammation.

A hasty man never wants woe.

A Domestic Eye Remedy

Compounded by Experienced Physicians. Conforms to Pure Food and Drugs Law. Wins Friends Wherever Used. Ask Druggists for Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine.

Some are atheists only in fair weather.—French.

For Irritation of the Throat, Cough or Hoarseness, Brown's Bronchial Troches

are exceedingly beneficial. In boxes 25 cents. Samples mailed free. John L. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.

Seldom is a smooth tongue without a sting behind.—Irish.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A good and faithful judge prefers the honest to the expedient.—Horace.

For COLDS and GRIP.

Hick's CAPSULES is the best remedy—relieves the aching and feverishness, restores normal conditions. It's liquid—effects immediately. 10c, 25c and 50c, at drug stores.

Every one knows best where his own shoe pinches.—German.

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Usually There Are Other Symptoms to Prove It.

Pain in the back is pain in the kidneys, in most cases, and it points to the need of a special remedy to relieve and cure the congestion or inflammation of the kidneys that is interfering with their work and causing that pain which makes you say: "Oh, my back!"

Henry Gullatt, of Greensboro, Ga., says: "Two years ago kidney disease fastened itself on me. I had awful dizzy spells, headache and urinary irregularities. My back was weak and tender. I began using Doan's Kidney Pills and found quick relief. I was soon restored to complete good health."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A dog's friendship is better than his hate.—Wells.

So-908.

Old Books Wanted.

Cash paid for early American books and other literary property. Entire libraries or small lots purchased. Describe what you have. Will call if answer is prompt, or arrange by mail. Address Librarian, P. O. Box 446, Staunton, Virginia.

THE REASON WHY

Rheumoid causes rheumatism to stay cured. Rheumatism is an internal disease and requires an internal remedy. Rheumoid strikes the root of the disease and removes its cause. Rheumoid Liniment stops the pain while you are taking the internal medicine. Rheumoid is put up in tablet and liquid form and is sold by druggists at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per bottle. Liniment, 25c a bottle.

Rheumoid for Rheumatism

Tablets and Liniment 25c a bottle